

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

On page 1, lines 3-4, please amend the Specification as follows: --The present application is a Continuation of U.S. Application Serial Number 09/325,825 filed on June 4, 1999, now allowed U.S. Patent 6,663,864, which in turn is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/095,535, filed June 10, 1998, now U.S. Patent 6,395,273.--

On page 7, line 16 - page 8, line 17, please amend the Specification as follow:

--FIG. Figure 1 is a graph showing results of the cell based TNF neutralization assay with antibodies of the present invention compared to a control antibody.

FIGS. Figures 2A 2.1 through 2D 2.4 show results of a dose response study in a rat model for IBD using different concentrations of one embodiment of the anti-cytokine antibody of the present invention (i.e. anti-TNF IgY).

FIGS. Figures 3A 3.1 through 3D 3.4 are bar graphs showing the results after pre-challenge treatment with vehicle, preimmune IgY, or an anti-TNF IgY antibody of the present invention.

FIGS. Figures 4A 4.1 through 4D 4.4 are bar graphs showing the results after post-challenge (48 hours) treatment with vehicle, sulfasalazine, or an anti-TNF IgY antibody of the present invention.

FIGS. Figures 5A 5.1 through 5D 5.4 are bar graphs showing the results after pre-challenge treatment with vehicle, dexamethasone, or an anti-TNF IgY antibody of the present invention.

FIGS. Figures 6A 6.1 through 6C 6.3 are bar graphs showing the results of anti-TNF treatment started 17 days after initiation of an inflammatory reaction in a rat model for IBD.

FIG. Figure 7 is a bar graph showing MPO activity in colons of anti-TNF treated mice and survivors of preimmune and vehicle treated mice.

FIGS. Figures 8A 8.1 through 8C 8.3 are bar graphs showing the treatment results in a mouse model (C3H/HeJ mice) of IBD involving treatment rectally with anti-TNF, vehicle, or preimmune immediately following a single five day cycle of 5% DSS.

~~Figures 9.1 and 9.2 are bar graphs showing the treatment results in a mouse model~~

(CBA/J mice) of IBD after 3 cycles of 5% DSS.

Figure 10.1 is a bar graph showing the treatment results in a mouse model (C3H/HeJ mice) after 3 cycles of 3.5% DSS.

Figures 11.1 through 11.4 are bar graphs showing results after post-challenge (48 hours) treatment with preimmune, anti-IL-6, anti-IL-8 or anti-IL-12 (heterodimer) IgY.

FIG. Figure 12 9 is a graph showing the kinetics of body weights of mice with acute colitis in various treatment groups.--

On page 21, line 23-28, please amend the Specification as follows:

-- Figures 2A 2.1 through 2D 2.4, show results of the dose response study in the TNBS-challenged rats treated with vehicle or different concentrations of anti-TNF IgY. The rats were treated approximately 48-hours post-TNBS challenge. The results of percent change in total body weight, (FIG. 2A Figure 2.1), colon weights, (FIG. 2B Figure 2.2), histology score, (FIG. 2C Figure 2.3), and MPO activity (FIG. 2D Figure 2.4), demonstrate a dose-dependant effect of the anti-TNF IgY.--

On page 22, lines 1-12, please amend the Specification as follows:

-- Figures 3A 3.1 through 3D 3.5, show results after pre-challenge treatment with vehicle, preimmune IgY, or anti-TNF IgY. Colon weights (FIG. 3A Figure 3.1), colon damage scores (FIG. 3B Figure 3.2), histology scores (FIG. 3C Figure 3.3), and MPO activity (FIG. 3D Figure 3.4) were compared. Normal controls (no TNBS treatment) are also compared in several figures. Results described in the figure legends indicate that anti-TNF IgY significantly reduced TNBS-induced colitis in all assessment parameters.

FIGS. 4A 4.1 through 4D 4.4, show results after post-challenge (48 hours) treatment with vehicle, sulfasalazine, or anti-TNF IgY. Colon weights (FIG. 4A Figure 4.1), colon damage scores (FIG. 4B Figure 4.2), histology scores (FIG. 4C Figure 4.3), and MPO activity (FIG. 4D Figure 4.4) are compared. Results described in the figure legends indicate that anti-TNF IgY significantly reduced TNBS-induced colitis in all assessment parameters.--

On page 22, lines 22-25, please amend the Specification as follows:

-- Figures 5A 5.1 through 5D 5.4, show results after pre-challenge treatment with vehicle, dexamethasone, or anti-TNF IgY. Colon weights (FIG. 5A Figure 5.1), colon damage scores (FIG. 5B Figure 5.2), histology scores (FIG. 5C Figure 5.3), and MPO activity (FIG. 5D Figure 5.4) are compared.--

On page 23, lines 5-10, please amend the Specification as follows:

-- Figures 6A 6.1 through 6C 6.3 show results of anti-TNF treatment started 17 days after TNBS challenge. Results described in the figure legends indicate that anti-TNF IgY is statistically effective at treating TNBS-induced colitis during the chronic stage compared to PI-treated or vehicle-treated animals in all assessment parameters. Colon weights (FIG. 6A Figure 6.1), colon damage scores (FIG. 6B Figure 6.2), histology scores (FIG. 6C Figure 6.3) in all three treatment groups were compared.--

On page 27, line 24-25, please amend the Specification as follows:

-- Anti-TNF treated mice showed a significant reduction in MPO activity compared to the control groups (Figure 7.1 I).--

On page 28, lines 6-7, please amend the Specification as follows:

-- The kinetics of body weights of mice with acute colitis in the treatment groups is shown in Figure 12 9.--

On page 29, lines 5 - 8, please amend the Specification as follows:

-- As shown in Figures 8A 8.1 through 8C 8.3, treatment with anti-TNF reduces the inflammatory response induced by DSS. The percent positive hemoccult (FIG. 8A Figure 8.1), histology score (FIG. 8B Figure 8.2) and colonic MPO activity (FIG. 8C Figure 8.3) were reduced in the anti-TNF treated mice compared to the vehicle or preimmune treated mice.--

On page 29, lines 10-22, please amend the Specification as follows:

-- Either CBA/J or C3H/HeJ mice were treated in the chronic stage of the colitis after 3

cycles of DSS. Figures 9.1 and 9.2, show the ~~r~~Results of treatment in CBA/J mice after 3 cycles of 5% DSS ~~were collected~~. The mice were treated with vehicle, preimmune IgY or anti-TNF IgY for 6 days and then tested for fecal blood immediately after treatment and 4 days later. The percentage of hemoccult positive mice 4 days after treatment was reduced in the anti-TNF treated group (Figure 9.1). The mice were sacrificed, and the histopathology of their colons was assessed. The histology scores were significantly improved in the anti-TNF treated mice (Figure 9.2).

Figure 10.1 shows the ~~r~~Results of treatment in C3H/HeJ mice after 3 cycles of 3.5% DSS ~~were collected~~. After 5 days of treatment with either vehicle, Preimmune, or anti-TNF IgY, the mice were sacrificed, and the histopathology of their colons was assessed. The histology scores were significantly improved in the anti-TNF treated mice (Figure 10.1).--

On page 30, lines 14-18, please amend the Specification as follows:

-- Figures 11.1 through 11.4 show results after post-challenge (48 hours) treatment with preimmune, anti-IL-6, anti-IL-8 or anti-IL-12 (heterodimer)IgY. Colon weights (Figure 11.1); colon damage scores (Figure 11.2), histology scores (Figure 11.3), and MPO activity (Figure 11.4) are compared. The results indicate that, oral anti-IL-6 could effectively treat TNBS-induced colitis compared to preimmune IgY.--